THE WAR ON SWILL.

Prevalence of Disease Among Cattle Fed from Distilleries.

RAVAGES OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Efforts of the Health Authorities to Stop the Sale of Infected Milk.

General Patrick, who has been commissioned, as stated in the HERALD of yesterday, by Governor Robinson with extraordinary powers to act on behalf of the State in the suppression of pleuro pneumonia among cattle, has established his headquarters at the spartments of the Brooklyn Board of Health, in the new Municipal Building in that city. The General, whose varied experience in public positions of trust and responsibility commands popular attention and respect, was Provest Marshal of the Army of the Potomac during the late rebellion. He was subsequently president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and in 1868 he was head of the Texas Cattle Disease Commission.

The General was visited at headquarters early yes terday forenoon by Sheriff Rushmore, who was in quest of instruction as to what he should do with regard to enforcing a more rigid quarantine at the Blissville cow stables. The instructions given to the Sheriff of Queens county were of a most concise and definite character, such as to remove all count from his official mind as to what was required in the premises. The Sheriff informed General Patrick that he did not apprehend any trouble from the employes at the stables, though they felt very much displeased at the action taken by the authorities. The police were on duty in the vicinity and, should any breach of the peace occur. fully prepared for such an emergency The disease, the General said, was confined to a comparatively small strip on this end of Long Island and the southern end of Westchester county. The system of dealing with the pleuro-pneumonia in the country could be made own with that which had been adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Health, supplemented by the authority of the State. The money appropriated by the Legislature was for contingent expenses. In case cattle had to be killed he would give a certificate of their value to the owners, provided such owners came forward and notified the authorities of presence of the disease, and did attempt to conceal it. Through disinfection of infected stables and their contents, and the killing of diseased animals and the de-struction of their remains, even to the boofs, would

tents, and the killing of diseased animals and the destruction of their remains, even to the hoofs, would eventually result in the eradication of the disease. The quarantine must be sufficiently close to prevent even fowls from passing in and out of the stables.

GENERAL PATRAC'S VIEW.

The General said he did not like to see a number of people thrown out of employment and an extensive business brought to a standstill, as it must be at likes to the people at large are involved, "said the General to a Herallo reporter, "and nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of a thorough amelioration of the evil. Professor Law, who is a reliable authority in the matter, says that the work to be done is a huge one, and it may take a long time to root the disease out." The General said he had received information that the disease prevailed in Orange county and other places, but he thought these reports were circulated with a view to divert attention from Blissville. He had, however, taken steps to inquire as to the truth of these rumors. A conference was held in the afternoon between the General, President Crane, M. D.; General Jourdan, of the Police and Excise Board; Suprintendent Raymond and Secretary La Fetra, at which views wermutually exchanged upon the subject of diseased cattle and swill milk, and considerable routine business was disposed of with a view to facilitating the work of the authorities. Detective Corr, of the Central Office, who has been employed for the past week in assisting the Health Department, was yesterday specially assigned to add in ferreting information for that bureau. The legal adviser of the Board, Counsellor Williams, was also in consultation with the Superintendent in relation to the prosecution of several cases of milk dealers now pending before Justice Fisher for selling swill milk, General Patrick, who will probably remain in Brooklyn Gentral Office.

lyn for one week, will be at the Health Office daily from ten A. M. till four P. M.

ARREST OF SWILL-CART DRIVERS.

The Sanitary Squad of the Brooklyn Central Office are now on the alert for the arrest of all persons found driving swill carts within the limits of that city. Yesterday afternoon Officer McMahon arrested Peter Weber, driver of a swill cart, in the employ of Nicholas Elhers, of No. 321 Marcy avenue; Frank Farrel, driver of a swill cart for William Buckley, corner of Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue, was also arrested by the same officer. They obtained the swill from King's distillery, at the foot of Division avenue. Officer Duggan arrested John Geblein, driver for Carl Wagner, of No. 303 Wallabout street, and John Gorman, Jr., who drove a swill cart for his father, John Gorman, of Ninth avenue, near Nineteenth street. Officer Hamilton arrested Theodore F. Briggs, of North Tenth street, near Fourth, for a similar offence. The prisoners who were charged simply with violating the city ordinance by driving unleansed carts, were arraigned before Justice Elliott, who held them in bail to appear for examination on Friday next.

Sanitary Inspectors Brennan and McCauley stopped

offence. The prisoners, who were charged simply with violating the city ordinance by driving unlicensed carts, were arraigned before Justice Elilott, who held them in bail to appear for examination on Friday next.

Sanitary Inspectors Brennan and McCauley stopped various milkmen who came over the Brooklyn ferries and caused numbers to return. A man named Bussing, of Dutch Kills, Long Island, was stopped at the Tenth street ferry. His cans were properly marked, but as the inspectors were suspeicious of the nature of the milk they made him return.

Yesterday afternoon a Hanalar reporter wended his muddy way through the tortuous roads that lead to "odoriferous Blissville," and, strange to say, he did not meet with any opposition whatever to his viewing the exterior of the cow stables to his heart's content. Wondering where the officers who were to maintain the striet quarantine ordered by the Governor were stationed, the reporter sought to explore the "tabooed" establishment of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co. On reaching the place where the swill guitter crosses the railroad track from the distillery to the cow yards a gate was found open, which allowed a very fair view of the interior of the swill milk stables. There was no venturing further, however, for a sirong advance guard of the "milkmaids," who were as unamiable in their demeanor as uninviling in their appearance, barred the way. The general scraping and scouring which the stablis have undergone during the past few days has benefited the animals immensely, but still the whole surroundings have the appearance of the utter contempt of the management for the cleanliness of the animals. On asking one of the employes it General Patrick was informed by a resident of Williamsburg that a man who owned a number of cattle had them driven across the creek some few mornings ago before daying the animals of the street and that they are not very healthy. Professor Law intends going to Staten Island to investigate the condition of the cattle in that county.

At THE statouries th

sinesa. 'What ish dot peesness mit de babers?'' cried a

"What ish dot pessness mit de babers?" cried a Teuton, with a blood-stained apron, looking savagely at the Heart reporter. His threats and gestures created some excitement, and as the reporter entered the first of the stanghter houses he found himself degged by half a dozen of the employes, who had, to all appearance, been enjoying an idle day. Sides and joints of beef hung from racks within, here and there, at such intervals that it was evident little business had been transacted during the day.

"We have nothing to hide," said Mr. Bernstein, slook around and see for yourself. The cattle brought into this place have been always pronounced healthy. Here comes Mr. May and you can ask him." Mr. May corroborated the statement, as did several other attaches of the concern. One frank individual suggested in a triendly manner to the reporter, "Ant is not gold that glitters; these tellows are scared out of their lives, for they expect General Patrick and Professor Law here to-day. But it is so late now I don't think they will come, and if you wait here a little longer you will see the fellows clearing out," At half-past four the slaughter houses were

entirely vacated. Governor Robinson's order is hailed with great satisfaction throughout the vicinity

entirely vacated. Governor Robinson's order is hailed with great satisfaction throughout the vicinity. PROFESSOR MAY'S INVESTIGATIONS.

It will not be pleasant news to the people of Brooklyn who use Long Island dairy milk only to know that for nearly two years these dairy stables have contained diseased cows, and that the milk from them was shipfed to the city for consumption. Scarcely a stable in Queens county has escaped, and some of them have lost as many as fifteen animals. No precaution seems ever to have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and cows badly infected have been driven from place to place until sold. That this state of affairs has existed and to a certain extent exists now was shown by the investigations made by Professor Law yesterday. The Professor visited Roslyn unannounced, and, securing a team, drove direct to the large farm of Thomas W. Willetts, where he found thirty-one cows. A very careful investigation was made, both of the stock and the stables. Not a cow was found diseased, and none had been, Mr. Willetts said. He ships three huntred and sixty quarts of milk a day to Brooklyn. He feeds his stock on roots, stalks and bran, but very little grain and none whatever of distillery waste or starch feed.

The first case of pleuro-pneumonia ever known in this section is alleged to have come from the stables by Elwood Titus and taken to Roslyn. He gave his notes in payment, but finding cows diseased he compelled the seller to take them away, and they were driven from place to place through the country until sold. It was not long before the cattle owned in the vicinity of Roslyn were taken with the diseased and a large number either died or were killed to prevent the contagion spreading. On the farm of H. C. Howell were found twelve fine Alderney cows. Mr. Wheeleck, who was in charge of the stable, said that they had killed eight cows and two had died. All of his cows had been infected, and to a certain extent are yet. Professor Law made a most minute examination, which resulted i

Benjamin Post is said to have lost tweive head or cattle, and Henry Post, John Post, Stephen Post and William Post are said to have lost from five to ten cows each. The farmers hereabouts keep their cattle in warm and cleanly quarters, the only objectionable feature being the feed before mentioned, which is not generally used.

"OOFTY GOOFT'S" ASSAILANT.

Augustus Phillips, better known as "Oofty Gooft," who is still a patient at the New York Hospital, appeared before Justice Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to formally make his statement of the afray between himself and Mary D. Hooper on the morning of January 24, and which resulted in his receiving a bullet in the left side. Although the wound is rapidly healing, the ball has not been extracted. In his statement the narrator says he was shot with a self-cocking pistol held by Mary D. Hooper; that the affair grew out of a quarrel, when he took a pistol out of a bureau drawer and handed it to her, at the same time telling her to shoot him. He had no idea that she would do so, and believes she had no intention of doing so. After the doctors had attended to his wound the woman was trying to administer to his comfort, when he repulsed her and finally slapped her face; that at the time he was under the influence of ether and morphine; that he has no recollection of making any charge against her to Captain Williams of assault with intent to kill, and wishes it distinctly understood that if he had been in his right mind and not under the influence of the opiates above mentioned he would not have made such a charge, and that he totally exonerates the woman from any wilful attempt to do him bodily injury.

Mary D. Hooper, on being sworn, said, in her own behalf—"I am twenty-nine years of age, and was born in Philadelphia. I am not guilty. I don't remember much about the affair, having been in a frightened and nervous state, almost mad with fear."

On the affdavit of Officer Terpenning she was committed for trial in default of \$2,000 bail. The wounded man offered to become her bondsman, but Justice Flammer declined to accept him as such. Mary D. Hooper; that the affair grew out of a quar

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCANDAL.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE ON THE BANKS OF LAKE CHAUTAUOUA. The sensation of Western New York is the Silver Creek elopement. The village is a beautiful one in Chautauqua county, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Gideon Hines, the villain in the case, lies in the Mayville Jail awaiting a suit for \$10,000 damages. The lady in the drama is Mrs. Mary Nagle, wife of Mr. Rudolph H. Nagle, a promi-Gideon Hines was li eryman and proprietor of the omnibus line running to the railroad station. He drove good horses and fine carriages, and was always ready to act the gallant when the ladies wished to drive. Early last summer Hines and Mrs. Nagle began to take rides together, many of them continuing until long after midnight. These reunions along the ro-mantic drives which abound in the vicinity of Silver Creek, were kept up for some time until neighbors and friends began to investigate the matter. For a time the rides were abandoned. The Romeo became in volved in debt. Four weeks ago Hines left on an afternoon train, he said to sell his horses. Mrs. Nagle took the same train, she said to visit relatives. In a few days the viliage was curious because of their absence, but in a week they both returned smilling, she by "rail" and he in a "livery rig." In two days they were off again, but at the end of the week returned again. By this time Hines' property had been sold to satisfy a mortgage. On the following week they departed again, but were soon followed by the lady's husband and officers of the law. She was finally captured in a wayside inn at one o'clock in the morning. Hines soon turned up, and both he and his lady love were put under arrest. On their return tar and feathers were threatened, then a suit for \$10,000 damagos was brought, and in default of \$3,000 Hines was lodged in jail, while she was allowed her freedom. Mrs. Nagle is a handsome woman, of excellent address, refined manners and a first class family, her people being not only wealthy but eminently respectable and aristocratic. Thirteen years ago she married Mr. Nagle, and, so far as can be learned, their life has always been a happy one. He has indulæd her in all that she desired, and allowed her to go and come as she pleased. The Buffalo Courier says that Hines is married to a patient woman and has lived in Silver Creek two years. He is said to be a burly fellow, coarse in his habits and instincts and brutal in his nature. He has small eyes, set diagonally in his head, and one of them crossed at that. A bushy red mustache clothes his lip, He is about thirty-eight or forty years of age, and when sixten years old he murdered an Indian who gave him some trouble at Versailles. He was sentenced to State Prison, it having been pretty well established that the nurder was accidental, the killing having been done with a club. The was broke out after he had served one year, and he was allowed to go free if he would enist, which he did, and served a term as a soldier instead of a prisoner. A divorce suit volved in debt. Four weeks ago Hines left on an after noon train, he said to sell his horses. Mrs. Nagle

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

John Coyeman, aged seventeen, was employed by Henry Mosely, a milkman, at Bordentown, N. J. On Tuesday last he was missed, and on Thursday night Mosely had occasion to go to the hay loft, his little girl holding a lamp for him, and then the body of young Coyeman was found, his neck fastened by a cord to the rafter. The cord was so long, however, that it seemed almost incredible that the lad should have taken that means to end his life, as he could have desisted from his purpose at any moment. The body was found to rest on the knees and partially on the elbows, the rope being long enough to allow it to assume this posture. Coroner Warner, of Paterson, was notified and an inquest will be held. The question now is as to whether the lad hung himself or whether he had been caught in the loft while after hay by some of the tramps who infest that locality, murdered and afterward hung up to hide the deed.

MRS. WALLACK'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. James W. Wallack were held yesterday morning at the Sycamores, Long Branch, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the deceased and some of the most intimate acquaintances of the family. After the services the coffin was carried to the New Jersey Central depot and brought to this city by the early atternoon train. At the root of Liberty street a hearse stood in waiting and the triends and relatives of the departed lady took carriages and, accompanied the remains to Greenwood, where they were quietly interred in the grave of the late Mr. Wallack. FINE ARTS.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION-SECONI NOTICE.

A general idea of the character and contents of the first annual exhibition of the Salmagundi Sketch Club, which opened on Thursday morning at the Kurtz Gallery, was given, and mention made of some of the principal works, in a first notice. The remain-ing ones, which are most worthy of mention, will be now noted, as they are hung, passing around the gal-lery to the left from the entrance. The first of several admirable sketches about our docks, by Charles A. Vanderhoof, is seen in No. 203. A couple of figures, of a fisherman and of a pretty girl sowing grain, are in pencil by Hugh Newell, have all the good points of and are much more freely treated than his water colors in the Academy. The pretty sower's fine, springy figure is well posed and very charming, and the intent expression of "The Fisherman" is well given. An autumn landscape in charcoal shows that Charles H. Miller will make a success in this line. "The Temptation" in general does credit to E. A. Abbey. The figure of the girl is excellent, but that of the man can hardly be said to be. "Weirdness," a landscape, by A. S. Roorbach, is a strong bit of work in oil, in which the foreground foliage is full of suggestiveness. The choice of the landscape out-lines in the middle and far distance is not happy. Near this is a delicate landscape expression by Bruce Crane. "On the Boad"--a band of Puritans on a journey—by E. A. Abbey, will be recognized as being the original of a late illustration. Howard Pyle's 'Lost" is a good piece of work.

One of the pest of those weird, delicate and curious conceits for which F. S. Church is famed is "The Vision"-a pretty girl asleep in the gnarled and twisted branches of a curious tree, which interlacing form a hammock for her, while the spectral skeleton of a pterodactyl stands over her. A sterling little sketch of buildings at the Five Points is by C. A. Vanderhoof. A crayon head of a girl, which does little credit to William Hunt, may be compared with the fine sketch of an old man which hangs as its pendant and is signed "Walter Shirlaw." Hung rather high is "Abandoned," a pathetic story by F D. Grafflin. The pose of the wounded soldier seated on the snowy battlefield is admirable. Note the drooping head and the relaxed legs stretching so helplessly out before him. Under this is an inter-esting production of J. W. Champney, a sheet of paper covered with from four hundred to five hun-dred sketch heads in pen and ink, taken from his jou-

paper covered with from four hundred to five hundred sketch heads in pen and ink, taken from his jottings.

C. S. Reinhart's "Riding on a Rail" is a strong piece of work, with noticeably effective figures. F. S. Church's "Past and Present" is a good filea but fairly well carried out. A fine signed etching, of a peasant girl with a rake in the fields, by Bastien Lepage, was presented to Alden weir. Near this we note Howard Pyle's negro story, "The Leason." John R. Kev's "Sunset Near Stockbridge" is pleasing, nicely drawn and has a good sky. "The Leader" is a good study of a cow's head by Shirlaw. W. H. Shelton tells an amusing negro story well in his "Preparation." "Autumn Leaves," by F. S. Church, has a sad pootic motive. R. F. Zogbaum's "The Assault" is cloverly grouped and effective, but occasionally weak in the ngures. J. G. Brown's "Grandpa's Story" is charming, and the face of the old man is a strong bit of work. A dainty, attractive little peneil drawing of a Venetian scene is by Emile Vernier. Frank Gregory has a good effect and carclessly given figures in his "Rainy Day." The remarkably clever "The Tramp." by A. Kappes, will be recognized. Such a villanous head is rarely found as that which the artist has so strongly rendered.

It is hard to tell why one should be so reminded of Darleys' work by H. P. Share's creditable "The Wanderers," an episode of gypsy life. A couple of well composed and pleasing landscapes in oil are by F. Vance. A recumbent female figure, by J. Wencke, is a very interesting sculptor's study in pencil. Near this is a small pencil sketch of sheep by Schenck. A scrious attempt at illustrating a scene in "Thanatopsis" is by C. Osborn. One of the best Abboy's in the display is No. 21—a light and graceful study, which might be called "Politeness." In W. Taber's "Lost' the action is excellent, and both the horse and bewildered rider are well given. A fine Swain (ifford, with its engraved reproduction, is seen in No. 26. An example of T. O. Langerfelt is cleverly drawn in the display is o cings.

C. S. Reinhart's "Riding on a Rail" is a strong.

C. S. Reinhart's "Riding on a Rail" is a strong.

delicate and always charming, Chialiya is represented by a child in a field with some geese. A Bavarian scene by Bunner on this south wall is rather crude, and does not do him as much credit as a larger canvas nearly opposite. "A Little Puritant" is a good pen and ink figure, nicely handled by H. P. Share. It is, however, slightly hard in line. E. A. Abbey's "Becognition" will be remembered.

The pen and ink fraftsmen of the display will find much to admire and to be instructed by in C. Delort's little "Halbardier." in the Marchetti, and in a less degree in J. G. Vibert's rather hard monk story. "April" is a charming idea of Howard Pyle's—a pretty girl tripping along under an umbrella. Several etchings by C. H. Miller are noted, as is an early proof of a plate by Seymour Haden after Turner's drawing. "Near the Grande Chartreuse." A hunting scene—"Breaking Cover"—displays the knowledge of dogs and horses of Ch. de Penne. Near this is C. Y. Turner's largely handled "The Seavenger." A boat with rowers in a swelling sea, by M. J. Burns, is not up to the mark. "March," by Charles Mente, has good qualities. J. O. B. Davidson's old hulk, drifting near icebergs, is noted, as is a tree study in charcoal by J. Hopkinson Smith, and F. O. C. Darley's pen and ink "Pioneers."

Visitors will find it interesting to compare the sterling cow's head by Muhrman with the photo-engraving of it in the same frame. A water color sketch by Abbey, of the The Club at work sketching, framed with its engraved reproduction—from a photograph on the block—shows what an advance has been made since the time, only a few years ago, when the artists were hampered by having to draw their subjects in reverse on the wood. Maria R. Oakey is successful in a good direction in her charcoal sketch of an old woman and child. A Chinese laundry man is well given by A. Kappes, whose change since last year's exhibition from a rather finicky to broad handling is noted here as at the Water Color Exhibition. A seene on sait marshes, with a few sail and houses in t

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

FAREWELL RECEPTION AT ITS OLD QUARTERS IN WEST FOURTEENTH STREET-THE BEMOVAL TO

With the closing of the doors of the old Don mansion in West Fourteenth street, for several years the home of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the public last night lost the opportunity of viewing the treasures therein deposited for some months to come. The occasion was appropriately signaized by a farewell reception, for which the spacious building was brilliantly lighted until nearly eleven o'clock. Hardly a horse car passed without leaving its quota of visitors, and a line of carriages extended along the sidewalk for several hundred feet in the direction of Seventh avenue. Nearly two thousand invitations had been sent to the friends of the institution, and more than one-half that number were welcomed by the President, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, who stood to receive them in the centre of the main hall. Ladies and gentlemen interested in art, either as patrons or professors, continued to pour in through the door and scatter throughout the many rooms of the museum until a few minutes before the hour of closing, and gazed, as if for the last time, at Story's Cleopatra, his Medea, the Indian and the Squaw, Latons and her "twin-born progeny," Sir Walter Scott, Sumner and the shrewd, benevolent head of wise Ben Franklin. Every one expressed regret at the proposed removal to Central Park, and no one more than Mr. Johnston himself. But the building there is ready, and pecuniary considerations make its immediate occupation necessary. Among others present last evening were deneral Di Cesnola, Richard Grant White, Joseph Cheate, Hiram Hitchcock, Frederick E. Church, S. R. Gifford, S. P. Avery and T. Addison Richards.

History of THE MUSEUM.

The idea of the Metropolitan Museum of Art originated with the Art Committee of the Union League Club, of which the late Mr. George P. Putnam was chairman at the time. In November, 1960, a public meeting was held to consider the question, the centre of the main hall. Ladies and gentlemen

and a special committee of fifty was appointed. The next step was the organization, some months later, of the association as it now exists. At the April session of the Legislature in 1870 an act was passed incorporating the museum "for the purpose of furnishing popular instruction and recreation." The constitution adopted at the first annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in May limited the membership to 250. A gift of \$1,000 constituted the donor a patron, one of \$500 a fellow in perpetuity and one of \$200 a member for life. In the year 1871 the Department of Parks was authorized by the Legislature to raise \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting a building in Central Park to be used for the purposes of the museum. A month or two before this the trustees had secured a valuable collection of paintings representing several European schools, and it was deemed necessary to obtain temperary quarters. No. 681 Fifth avenue was accordingly rented, but had to be abandoned two years later to find accommodations for the Dicesnola collection. The Douglass mansion was leased in May, 1873, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of \$8,000 and taxes, amounting to \$3,000—a total of \$11,000 a year. On the expiration of the lease in 1878, it was renewed for one year at \$8,000 without the taxes. The time expires on the list of May and the building will have to be abandoned by that date. Mr. Johnston says that it would be well if it could have been retained three years longer, when the location in Central Park will be less remote from the centre of the town. The most valuable feature of the museum is the Di Cesnola collection, which was completed in March, 1878, by the opening of the cases containing the Cypriote antiquities not theretofore exhibited. The Prime collection of European porcelains and the Avery collection of Orientals are also very rare. In addition to these is the McCallum collection of laces, recently returned from Boston and on exhibition last night. The attractiveness of the museum was greatly increased in

fall.

Mr. Johnston has been the only president of the
Mr. Museum, and General Di Cesnola has been for some
time secretary. Among the original vice presidents
were General John A. Dix and the late Messrs.
William Cullen Bryant, A. T. Stewart, William H.
Aspinwall and Professor Samuel B. Morse.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

DR. LORD ON THE ENGLISH REPORMERS AND THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND, Dr. Lord delivered the twelfth lecture in the historcal course at Chickering Hall yesterday before a large audience. The subject of his lecture was the "English Reformers," of whom Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII.'s distinguished Minister, was taken as a type. Dr. Lord alluded in a casual way to Cardinal Volsey and Sir Thomas Moore, who were the immediate predecessors of Thomas Cromwell. When Cromwell first entered the service of Henry he was man of mature years. He had been a common soldier and a wanderer and latterly a merchant. His fortune was made by a stroke of sagacity. Henry wanted to get rid of Catherine, and the Pope would not grapt him a divorce. Cromwell cut the gordian knot by telling him to make himself the head of the Church and settle the affair to suit himself. This was bold ground to take and would array the whole Catholic Church

the affair to suit himself. This was bold ground to take and would array the whole Catholic Church against him, but Henry was willing to run this risk for the sake of the woman he loved. Cromwell was a far-seeing statesman, and desired ecclesiastical reform. He would make the clergy dependent on the King, not on the Pope. He detested the regular clergy; they were so idle, so sensual, so gluttonous. Thomas Cranmer about this time appeared upon the scene and advised the King to appeal to the universities. Henry had determined to put away his wife and only wanted a pretext for so doing. Here Dr. Lord went out of the course of his lecture to say that Mr. Froude in dealing with this chapter of English history had set aside truth and right, that he was a here worshipper and that that detracted from his value as a historian. It made his books livelier, and for that reason they sold to greater advantage, but he had better be dry than false.

Cromwell prepared the way for the Reformation in England by breaking up the monasteries. They were no longer needed; universities had taken their place. They had become "dens of idleness and drained money from the King, and they were nests of unclean birds. The monasteries founded by saints were no more, but were inhabited by impostors, cheats, vagabonds, seducers of women, hangers on of taverns, nuisances, peats and protectories of thieves and harlots. There were more nuns in monasteries than Mohammed was allowed wives." This was the state of the religious houses, he continued, when Henry VIII. was King. No wonder that Cromwell should ask for their abolishment, and so, after deliberation, the Lords and Commons declared that all should be swept away that had not an income of £200 a year. The next Parliament completed the work. Monastic lands were confiscated and the money given to the King, Henry did not keep the lands, but gave them to those who supported the throne and were loyal to the government. The fall of Cromwell came through the unfortunate marriage of the King to had neit

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. I. L. Hayes repeated last night, before the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, his admirably graphic lecture on life in the Arctic regions, which the Henald has already reported. The large audiand enjoyed very heartily the comic misadventures and enjoyed very heartily the comic misadventures of his crew, who lacked anusement so sorely that they played at Sunday school for two weeks, held symphony concerts on a fiddle and barrel-organ during the third and in the fourth started a newspaper. The cook wrote its poetry, the steward contributed moral essays, the boatswain evolved conundrums and the mate superintended a personal column, which led to personal encounters and to the final muzdling of the Arotic press. Dr. Hayes was very earnest in his belief that the time was coming when public enterprise would break through the belt of ice in which he himself stuck fast, and that the Btars and Stripes would yet wave over the Polar Sea.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

An unusually large number of students will be graduated by the several medical colleges in this city turing the next two weeks. The examinations at the University Medical College have been finished, and about one hundred and eighty-two students passed about one hundred and eighty-two students passed the necessary test to obtain a diploma, and the faculty will confer the degree of M. D. upon that number at the commencement, which will be held in the Academy of Music, on Tuesday next. In the Bellevue Hospital Medical College the examinations are not quite concluded, but the class of '79 will, it is said, graduate 150 students. The commencement exercises will take place in the Academy of Music, on Thursday afternoon, February 27. The students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will not complete their examinations for two weeks yet, and their commencement will be held in March.

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and 128th street, was thronged last evening by a large and brilliant audience assembled to honor the fiftieth anniversary of the church's existence. The altar niversary of the church's existence. The altar was handsomely decorated with choice floral offerings, while overhead appeared the sentence in gill letters, "Thou shalt hallow the fiftieth year, 1829-1879." The platform was occupied by the tollowing divines:—Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., of Jersey City: Bishop Seymour, of Illinois: Rev. Dr. R. M. Hayden, Rev. Dr. C. T. Woodruff, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Rev. Dr. Holden, Rev. Dr. Holden, Rev. Dr. Holmes, Rev. Dr. Davenport: Bishop Stevens, of Long Island; Rev. Drs. Athole, Lechtner and Guilbert, and Rev. Samuel Earp, the rector of St. Andrews. A lengthy programme was executed by the choir consisting of Mr. A. D. Woodruff, Mr. E. R. Almy, Mrs. Brewer and Miss Finch. Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, rector of St. Andrews from 1842 to 1850, preached the sermon.

sermon.

The first edifice was completed June 7, 1830, enlarged in 1866, and destroyed by fire November 18, 1871. The present handsome house of worship was opened in 1874.

A MUNICIPAL STORM

The Newark, N. J., Common Council met last evening and had another "exciting time." The lobbies and galleries were crowded with citizens who expected a "circus." The Mayor's veto of the salary ordinance, which proposed to cut down the small pay of the police and firemen, as well as other city officers, and which has excited a storm of popular opposition during the last month, was taken up and sustained. The vote was 17 to 10, three republicans—Messrs. Theberatto, Gedicke and Feini—voting with the democrats and thus preventing the two-thing with the democrats and thus preventing the two-things were necessary to override the voto. Another ordinance was introduced providing for a reduction of salaries, but not interrering with the police and firemen—either their pay or numbers. A lively breeze was raised over a motion made by Alderman Theberatto, providing that henceforth moneys shall only be paid out by the city treasurer, none to pass through the hands of the heads of departments, as is now the case. A warn discussion was precipitated. Alderman Theberatto's remarks were loudly applauded, Alderman Wilson noped "the rabble" would be driven out if they applauded again. Finally the motion was voted down by the republicans, all but Mr. Theberatto. Afterward a resolution, offered by Alderman Fiedler, was passed providing for a committee of five to investigate certain charges against Major Morris, the Street Commissioner. cers, and which has excited a storm of popular oppo-

ECCENTRIC MR. WELLS.

Continuation of the Investigation of His Peculiar Habits.

FUN IN A COURT ROOM.

Testimony of Boarders and Tilts Between Lawvers.

The case of Jonathan T. Wells was resumed vesterday morning in the Supreme Court, General Term room, Messrs. Ward, Townsend and Ayres sitting as the Commission. Although Mr. Wells was not present at the opening of the court he was numerously represented, as heretofore, by first and second cousins—a long list, which on this occasion was supplemented by the appearance of a third cousin in the comely person of Miss Sibley, of New Jersey. The court room was thronged all day, and many local notabilities crowded in upon the already uncomfortable congregation. It is a nota-ble circumstance that although the relatives and fellow boarders are not persons of means, they cheerfully give entire days to the considera-tion of his affairs, and remain in court from roll call to dismissal. A great deal of fun was occasioned by the frequent tilts of counsel, and especially when Mr. Luther R. Marsh led the witnesses for the prosecution into admissions of curiosity and meddling with the business and private doings of their fellow boarder. THE OLD MAN'S APPEARANCE.

About half-past ten Mr. Wells appeared at the door and created quite a sensation. He looked pale and thin; indeed, the excitements, disappointments and embarrassments of the past fortnight have worked perceptible changes in him. He was dressed quaintly, but with neatness, and, with his old fashioned stock and rusty garb, reminded many a Yale man of Dr. Porter, president of their aima mater. The boarding house people rose to receive him, and all the cousins smiled affectionately as he looked at them in a kind of dazed and bewildered manner. Second Cousin George Sibley was on his feet and about to speak to the Court, but he considerately turned to smile on his aged and intestate relative be fore he made his motion. Mr. Wells leaned on his cane awhile and then, as the first witness made remarks reflecting on his intellectual capacity, sat bolt up in his chair and stared at him as if he would anni-

hilate him.
Mr. Joseph C. F. Cleve said:—I have boarded with one time was greatly elated at the success, as he called it, of some bonds he had purchased; his habits were unpleasant and his table manners most singular; he used the stove as a cuspidor, chewed tobacco and was unpleasant generally; I moved away from the Ruckles' house, as I didn't know when Wells might set it on fire; I considered him demented and believe him to be unsafe and unsound. THE OLD MAN IN BUTTONS.

Mr. F. Miethke, a mild-mannered tailor, of Woodhull street, kept the audience in a roar, in which Mr. Wells heartily joined. He said:—Mr. Wells used to come to my place and insist on having twenty or thirty buttons in lines on his pantaloons; he was great hand for patches, and sometimes had them six or eight deep on his clothes; his trousers were holes all over, and needed constant repairs and were patched time and time again; at times he insisted that his garments were in my shop and would search the place all through to find them and then go away grumbling. Last Monday he called for a coat, which he put on, and, being displeased at something, raised his cane as if to strike me, but he was an old man and I said nothing. Last Wednesday I saw him sitting on the stove warming himself. I thought his mind was affected then and is now. He was sond of putting on two vests, two coats and odd boots. great hand for patches, and sometimes had them six

boots.
"How long did he sit on the stove?" asked the Court.
"About five minutes."
"Was he burned?"

"Mas he burned?"

"Oh, no, sir; he was not exactly on the stove, but he sat with his footright in front of the open stove."

"Did you ever see Horace Greeley?" asked Mr. Marsh.

Marsh.

"No, sir."

"And didn't know that he went everywhere with one leg of his trousers in his boot leg?"

"No, sir."

"You have been in court three days?"

"Then

"Then you have done no work; put on no patches in that time?"

"No, sir."
At this Mr. Wells, who saw the point that a poor man might possibly find more remunerative employment out of the court room, leaned forward in his chair, threw his keen eyes past Cousin George and eathing the glance of his little tailor laughed ware heartiff the A very animated discussion in the gu

very heartily.

A very animated discussion in the guise of a cross-examination here followed between Counsellor Marsh and receiver Van Sinderin, it being the former's object to show collusion between the latter, cousin deerge and the accountant, who is own cousin to George, and the accountant, who is own cousin to George, and therefore third cousin or thereabouts to Jonathan. Mr. Van Sinderin testified to the comparative worthlessness of much of the property he found, and also showed sundry peculiarities in the manner in which he transacted his business.

Mr. William Y. Tart testified that he was a first cousin and explained how it happened, and also how fond he was of cousin Jonathan.

Mr. J. F. Clarke, a salesman and fellow boarder, after the one o'clock recess, testified:—I was on more friendly terms with Mr. Wells than any one in the house. He hurt himself severely some months since, but he wouldn't do anything for himself: Miss Ruckie took care of him; his head was hurt and the shock impaired him; Wells gave me an account of his speculation in stocks, and said he was worth more than \$500,000; this was inside of two months; he had considerable property in Hartford and Michigan lands, and oil wells in Pennsylvania; his wardrobe was deficient and he needed clothes for cold weather; I had an appointment with him to go and get some new clothes, and he showed me the Housatonic bonds.

He told me he had made a will, but I didn't believe it; he wouldn't say who were his lawyers; he promised to show it to me, but I had my doubts as to its being made; this was six months ago; he said his will didn't say, to whom he had left this money; I joked him about leaving it to a church, and he said the will would tell to whom he had left it; about ten days ago he said he had not made a will, but that his lawyers said it was only a power of attorney; he said that there was a new way of making wills now adays, that there was a new and of making wills now adays, that there was a new way of making wills now adays, that there was

speak to Mr. Wells, and I did so.

"That ends that newspaper story," said Cousin George.

Mr. Clarke continued:—He did not realize what he had done; I explained his singular conduct to him, but he did not seem to think there was anything singular in it: I have seen people of his wealth who dressed as well and some who did not dress as well; I don't consider there is anything very strange in his dress; when I told him about the receiver he had on no coat, and was in his shirt sleeves; he said he had heard some singular news and that all his trouble grew out of his overdraft on Mr. Rabston's bank; in a joke I was introduced to Mr. Wells as Mr. Jones and he didn't discover who it was, and subsequently said he tell mortified that he shouldn't have known Clarke; his answers were not pertinent to my questions; seventeen years ago he had a fire in his office, but for the past ten years he has had none; Wells was very calm and collected when the receiver was named, and went over to his office to give up the keys to Mr. Van Sinderin; he mistook Lipps, the locksmith, for Van Sinderin; he mistook Lipps, the locksmith, for Van Sinderin; he nistook lipps, the locksmith, for van Sinderin, he nistook lipps, the locksmith, for

of our clients in Maiden lane; he has paid the rent to us always by check; I remember seeing him in my office when you were present; he had said that we were his attorneys, and we said we were not; I had been called down to his office by a clerk of Finch & Co., next door to Mr. Wells; I told them that I had heard that Mr. Kent was attending to his matter; Mr. Wells said that Mr. Crosby had drawn his will; he was very contradictory in his remarks; he said four doubt his elbows; there was nothing there to drink; I have always thought him a very occartice man, but I did not at that time consider him a sound man.

Patrick A. Nolan was called and testined;—I am a law clerk with Mr. Steadman and know Mr. Wells; I I have seen him twelve times a year to collect his rent; I saw him in his office and used to talk with him five minutes at a time; he always had a check made out except once, when he gave me the bills; it would take him half an hour to make out a check; he had so many safes to look at: his receipt book was fied up with ropes; he mistook me once for an insurance agent, although I was there for rent.

Here Mr. Wells created a sensation by gettling up and going to the door. Boarder Clark accompanied him, but he waved him away and went out alone.

THE CARBEUL LANDLADY.

Mr. Sibley apologized for presenting a sick witness, but, disagreeable as the duty was, he should discharge it like a man and a second cousin. In calling Miss Ruckle he said it was a sacrifice of that estimable person. Being called, Miss Ruckle smoothed down her black silt and made her way to the stand. As a woman who has kept the same set of hearders from sevenien to twenty-five consecutive years, she desired consideration, and got it. The President of the Commission smilled pon her and Mr. Marsh went to sleep.

Aliss Ruckle smoothed down her black silt and made her way to the stand. As a woman who has kept the same set of hearders, he has been there twenty-five years and is ummarried; he has never been away from home at all, and never spent but

on Monday next.

After the adjournment Mr. Wells left the room, followed by an immense crowd,

MANHATTAN BANK BURGLARY.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER HOPE-WITNESSES WHO SWEAR THEY SAW

HIM ABOUT THE BANK ON THE MORNING OF THE ROBBERY. The examination in the case of John Hope, who

was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Man-hattan Bank burglary, was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Justice Flammer, at the Jefferson Mar-ket Police Court. Annie Sample, a colored girl, fifteen years old, was called to the stand and placed under a severe cross-examination as to the allegations set forth in her athdavit. It will be remembered that this witness swore that while she was passing through Bleecker street, sp about seven o'clock on the morning of Sunday, October 27, she saw a milkman sitting in his wagon opposite the Bleecker street side of the bank building, and when the milkman uttered his usual cry, a man in his shirt sleeves came to the side door of the bank and said in a gruff voice there was no or the bank and said in a gruir voice there was no milk wanted, as the people had gone into the coun-try, and that she had, on seeing Hope, fully identified him as the man who answered the milkman's call. Although her powers recollection and description were rigidly tested by Mr. Brooke for more than hour the witness repeated with intelligence and precision all the circumstances she had sworn to in her affidavit. At the Mercer street police station last

affidavit. At the Mercer street police station last Monday night she was taken into a room where Hope and six or seven other men were standing and there recognized him at once.

STRONG COMBORNATIVE EVIDENCE.

Edward Gilgar, a policeman connected with the Fifteenth preclinet, was sworn for the purpose of being cross-examined by counsel for the prisoner. This witness testified in his affidavit that at about seven o'clock on the morning of the robbery, and while he was walking on the south side of Bleecker street, near Broadway, he saw a milkman stop at the bank; that he heard the latter call, and then saw Hope emerge from the side door. During his entire cross-examination the witness seidom deigned to cast a glance at Lawyer Brooke, whose efforts to shake the testimony of the inexorable policeman were altogether fruitless. Since the Sunday morning on which he saw Hope coming out of the weather door of the bank the witness testified that he had not again behold him until last Monday night, in the Mercer street police station, when he identified the prisoner from among several others as the man who had answered the milkman's call.

To a question by Justice Flammer as to whether

when he identified the prisoner from among several others as the man who had answered the milkman's call.

To a question by Justice Flammer as to whether he had observed any other milk wagons on that morning the witness replied that he was not sure, and that one of the circumstances which called his attention to the milkman whose call Hope answered was the fact of his seeing a colored girl going along Bleecker street having a parcel on her head. This latter piece of evidence came out quite unexpectedly, and was evidently most unwelcome to the counsel for the prisoner, as it corroborged the testimony of the previous witness in regard to her passing the bank building at that time.

William Warren, a police officer, also attached to the Fifteenth precinct, sustained, on cross-examination, the allegation set forth in his affidavit, viz.:—That while patrolling the precinct in citizen's clothes, at a quarter betore six o'clock on the morning of the robbery, he saw a man, whom he has since recognized as the prisoner, standing on the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, and on accosting him and asking what he wanted there Hope replied that he was wating for a car; the witness was positive that the man he spoke to on that morning and the prisoner are identical.

THE AMOUNT OF BAIL.

ing for a car; the witness was positive that the man he spoke to on that morning and the prisoner are identical.

This ended the cross-examination of all those whose affidavits at present constitute the charge on which Hope is held, his counsel declining to cross-examine Captain Euras, on the ground that his was but hearsay evidence.

Assistant District Attorney Russell made a formal motion that the prisoner be committed, and suggested that on the question of bail His Honor should consider the imagnitude of the offence, the deliberation which characterized the plan of the burglary and the precision which marked its execution, resulting in the carrying away of \$3,000,000 worth of property. If the Court should conclude that it was a bailable case Mr. Russell thought that \$25,000 was not a proportionally large sum in which to hold the prisoner.

Mr. Brooke then asked the Court to fix the amount of bail, and opposed the suggestion of Mr. Russell in regard to the amount, asying that \$25,000 was absurdly exorbitant, especially as the evidence offered for the purpose of connecting Hope with the robbery was very slight. The question of the amount of property stolen, he said, whether it be \$3,000,000 or three cents, does not enter into the case, the statute only requiring a sufficient amount of bail to insure the appearance of the accused for trial, and to ask excessive bail would be against the constitutional right of the prisoner.

Justice Planmeer said he would fix the amount of bail this morning.

A REISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Among the bonds and stocks stolen from the Man hattan Bank were \$874,700 worth of certificates of the city of New York. The officers of the institution promptly made application to the Comptroller for a reissue of the pertificates, and yesterday the followon bim in the past two years: I am an educated business man.

On cross-examination the witness said:—Mr. Sibley drow my affidavit in this case; I have mentioned the facts to him and he has written them down; my offer was not a genuine one; I gave Mr. Wells the first knowledge he had of a receiver being appointed; I often tested his memory; Miss Ruckle introduced me as Mr. Jones as a joke; she knew I was not Mr. Jones; we have not tried to trip the old man up on his memory; he called me Mr. Jones all the time after that.

To a Juror—He was never out at night before the occasion of his going to Albany.

Mr. E. G. Stealman testified as follows:—I am a lawyer of New York and of the firm of Haskell & Steadman; I know Mr. Wells; he was a tenant of one Steadman; I know Mr. Wells; he was a tenant of one ing were countersigned by Mayor Cooper:-1863,